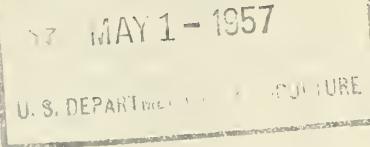


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Crop Production



Release:
November 9, 1956
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Corn is estimated at 3,412 million bushels, 1 percent more than October 1, 5 percent more than last year, and 11 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at a record 457 million bushels, down about 3 percent from October 1, but 23 percent above last year and 80 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 170 million bushels, up 3 percent from October 1, 30 percent less than last year, but 20 percent above average.

Rice is estimated at 46.2 million 100-pound bags, 2 percent more than October 1, 14 percent less than last year, but 8 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 167.3 million hundredweight, up 1 percent from October 1, 13 percent more than last year and 11 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 96 million bushels, 1 percent more than October 1, but 9 percent below last year and average.

Pecans are estimated at 160.7 million pounds, about the same as October 1, but 9 percent above last year and 17 percent above average.

Cranberries are estimated at 958,000 barrels, 4 percent more than October 1, 7 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average.

Milk Production during October is estimated at a record high of 9,450 million pounds, 2 percent more than October 1955.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 4,818 million, 4 percent more than October 1955.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In thousands)		
	: Average:		: Prelim.	: Average :		: Prelim.
	: 1945-54:	1955	: 1956	1/: 1945-54	: 1955	: 1956
Corn, all	bu.	37.1	40.6	44.0	3,084,389	3,241,536
Wheat, all	"	17.1	19.8	19.3	1,148,289	936,761
Winter	"	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047
All spring	"	14.2	17.2	16.8	274,599	233,714
Durum	"	11.9	14.9	15.7	30,963	20,070
Other spring	"	14.4	17.4	17.0	243,636	213,644
Oats	"	34.1	38.3	32.6	1,327,496	1,499,282
Barley	"	26.6	27.5	28.8	278,166	400,295
Rye	"	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678
Flaxseed	"	9.1	8.3	9.1	37,959	41,258
Rice 100-lb. bag.	2/	2,254	2/2,931	2/2,885	42,756	53,532
Sorghum grain	bu.	18.6	18.8	14.9	141,334	241,100
Cotton	bale	2/	283	2/ 417	2/ 403	18,098
Hay, all	ton	1.39	1.49	1.46	103,648	112,782
Hay, wild	"	.83	.74	.73	11,849	9,097
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.19	2.08	2.05	41,315	59,195
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708
Beans, dry edible (cleaned) 100-lb. bag	2/	1,028	2/1,100	2/1,166	16,103	16,968
Peas, dry field	"	2/ 1,137	2/ 899	2/1,335	3,868	2,525
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.0	19.9	21.8	253,653	371,106
Peanuts 4/	lb.	790	925	986	1,809,520	1,564,530
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.					
Winter	"	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175
Early spring	"	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800
Late spring	"	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948
Early summer	"	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058
Late summer	"	150.4	166.6	174.7	33,269	31,682
Fall	"	162.6	168.8	189.8	150,175	148,383
Total	"	148.7	160.6	174.2	226,360	227,046
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	52.8	61.4	58.0	20,051	20,946
Tobacco	lb.	1,236	1,467	1,540	2,128,194	2,195,788
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.7	25.5	25.4	6,689	7,251
Sugar beets	"	14.5	16.5	16.4	11,167	12,228
Broomcorn	"	2/ 268	2/ 281	6/	36	44
Hops	lb.	1,431	1,656	1,502	53,154	36,874
Pasture	pct.	7/ 72	7/ 73	7/ 58	---	---

1/Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, and hops are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Averages 1949-54. 6/No forecast made for November 1, 1956. 7/Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1956

CROP		PRODUCTION (In thousands)		
		Average	1955	Preliminary
		1945-54		1956 <u>1/</u>
Apples, Com'l, Crop	bu.	2/ 105, 920	2/ 106, 234	96, 145
Peaches	"	2/ 66, 989	2/ 51, 827	68, 285
Pears	"	2/ 30, 230	29, 622	32, 307
Grapes	ton	2/ 2, 906	3, 237	2, 994
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 212	2/ 263	171
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 215	2/ 281	192
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	903	1, 026	958
Pecans	lb.	137, 798	146, 860	160, 700

1/Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: 1956	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: 1956
	Million pounds			Millions		
September	9, 155	9, 434	9, 660	3, 694	4, 245	4, 435
October	8, 611	9, 222	9, 450	3, 866	4, 631	4, 818
Jan. - Oct. Incl.	101, 252	105, 628	108, 917	48, 716	49, 832	50, 754

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1956 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average		1956	1956
	1945-54	1955	Percent	of 1955
Corn, all	83,260	79,900	77,596	97.1
Wheat, all	67,192	47,255	50,466	106.8
Winter	47,810	33,660	35,372	105.1
All spring	19,383	13,595	15,094	111.0
Durum	2,489	1,348	2,484	184.3
Other spring	16,894	12,247	12,610	103.0
Oats	38,912	39,138	35,427	90.5
Barley	10,443	14,553	12,867	88.4
Rye	1,714	2,092	1,724	82.4
Flaxseed	4,190	4,982	5,685	114.1
Rice	1,879	1,826	1,602	87.7
Sorghum grain	7,460	12,839	11,362	88.5
Cotton	22,746	17,506	15,661	89.5
Hay, all	74,382	75,549	75,595	100.0
Hay, wild	14,282	12,242	12,093	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	18,941	28,432	29,719	104.5
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	20,910	16,506	15,316	92.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,046	4,063	4,425	108.9
Beans, dry edible	1,579	1,543	1,456	94.4
Peas, dry field	344	281	366	130.2
Soybeans for beans	12,698	18,668	20,953	112.2
Peanuts 2/	2,387	1,691	1,509	89.2
Potatoes: 3/				
Winter	21	30	34	111.9
Early spring	23	26	26	102.7
Late spring	206	178	164	92.2
Early summer	127	111	104	94.1
Late summer	223	190	192	100.8
Fall	924	879	881	100.3
Total	1,525	1,414	1,402	99.1
Sweetpotatoes 3/	378	341	287	84.0
Tobacco	1,726	1,497	1,380	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	284	252	88.8
Sugar beets	768	740	789	106.6
Broomcorn	259	316	238	75.4
Hops	37	24	25	103.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Averages 1949-54.

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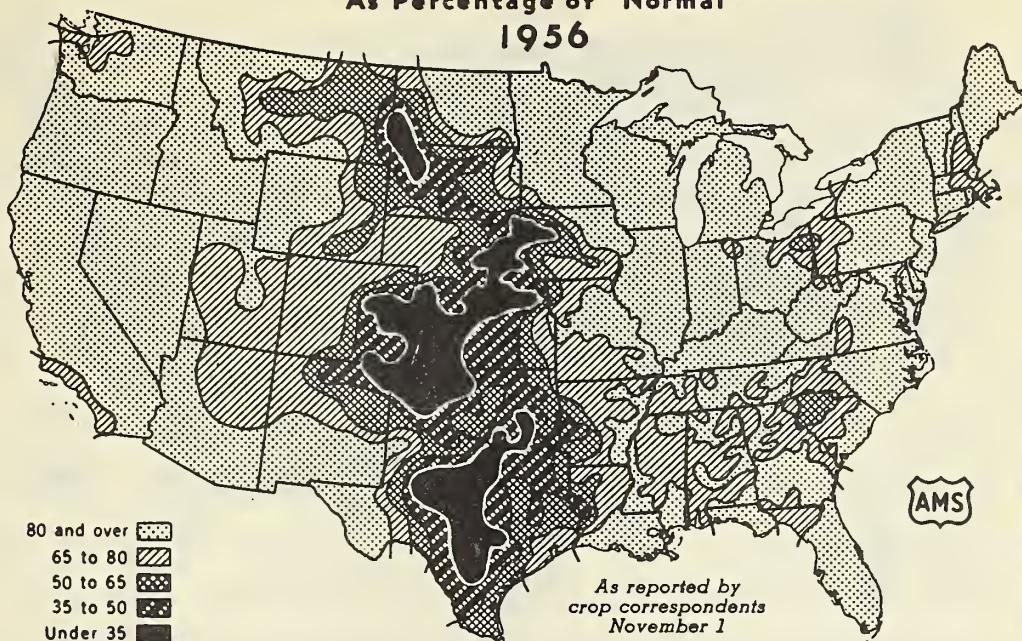
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YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS

As Percentage of "Normal"

1956



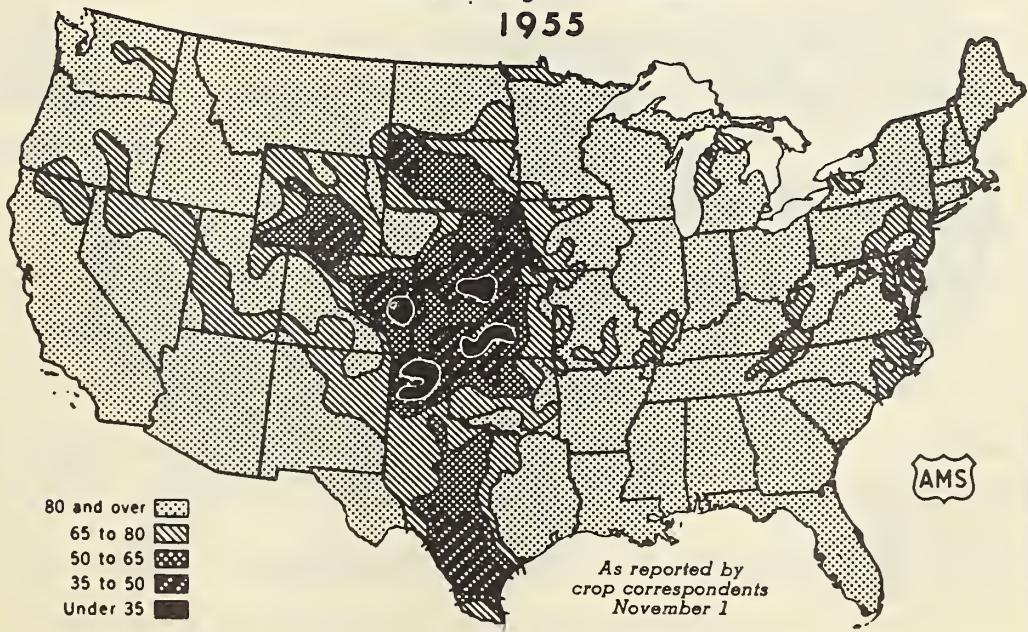
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3693-56 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS

As Percentage of "Normal"

1955



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NEG. 1922-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1956



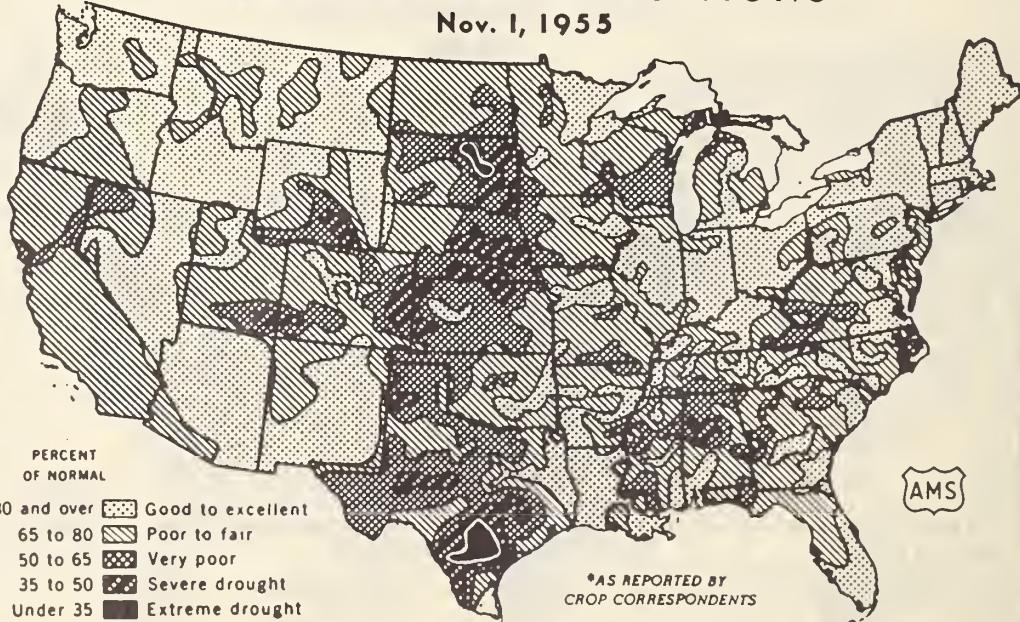
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3694-56 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1955



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1929-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1956

A slight increase in outturn of late crops during October assures near-record total crop production in 1956. Favorable harvest weather was general but drought continues to retard prospects for fall seedings and forage over much of the Great Plains despite partial relief from recent rains.

Increases in estimates from a month ago, justified by harvest results, are now made for corn, sorghum grain, rice, tobacco, potatoes, sugarcane and some fruits. Decreases, mostly slight, are shown for soybeans, cotton, sugar beets, dry beans, peanuts and some vegetables. The all crop index of production now moves to nearly 106 percent of the 1947-49 base, virtually on the record 1948 level, which was also nearly equalled in 1955. The yield index for 28 important crops rises to a new high of 117 compared with last year's mark of 116. Reporters' opinions of yield of "all crops" as a percent of normal when summarized and mapped as on page 5 show in bold outline how crops varied from area to area both this year and last. The chronic pattern of drought in large portions of the central and southern Plains contrasts with generally favorable yields in most other sections.

The second largest corn crop of record--highest in average yield per acre--is in sight in the 3,412 million-bushel crop now estimated, reflecting higher yields than expected in several States. Warm, clear October days speeded drying in main Corn Belt areas and also in northern sections where immature corn had been hit by frost. Nearly completed harvest in Illinois, Iowa and neighboring areas brings reports of heavy field losses as machines chewed through the extra-dry fields and left shelled kernels and dropped ears as

rich gleanings for hand labor or livestock. Eastern and southern areas with somewhat wetter weather made only normal to slow harvest progress. Soybean combining finished early in leading areas with November 1 reports indicating some decreases from late season drought effects. The 457 million bushel crop now estimated still exceeds last year's previous high by nearly a fourth. This major component in the oilseed supply is bolstered by the second largest flaxseed crop of record, now all in bins, and a probable 5.4 million tons of cottonseed from the 13.2 million-bale cotton crop, estimated 1 percent less than on October 1. High yields of irrigated sorghums, now mostly harvested, support the slightly increased estimate of 170 million bushels despite much low yielding droughty acreage in the Great Plains which made little more than salvage grazing. Gains in rice yields in California, Texas and Louisiana raised production 2 percent over last month and brought National average yields almost to last year's record level.

Hay and forage supplies on November 1 as a percent of normal were reported below last year in all regions of the Nation and the lowest of record, beginning in 1937, in several Central States from Iowa and Nebraska southward through the Great Plains country to the Gulf. In this area, more straw has been saved than usual from rice and other crops and more peanuts used only for forage. Corn, sorghums and other crops have been drawn on heavily for silage and forage. The 110-million ton hay crop, which is only 2 percent less than last year's record tonnage, is scarce in the droughty sections and lower in quality than usual in Northeastern States. Varied crop by-products and field clean-up add as usual to forage supplies. Pastures have been rated consistently poorer than normal during most or all of the season in many parts of the country and on November 1, at 58 percent, were much inferior to last year and average. Best pastures were reported in Middle Atlantic and other Eastern sections as well as some Pacific Coast areas. Wheat pasturage in much of the Great Plains is expected to remain scarce; feed in many range areas continues at the lowest seasonal levels since 1934.

Seedings of fall grains and forage crops have made good starts or have good prospects in much of the South and East and in the Pacific Northwest but conditions have been too dry for good growth in huge areas in the Corn, Cotton and Wheat Belts. In the Great Plains, many wheat seedings which were just holding on or waiting in the dust a month ago have been dampened down and stirred to growth by showers. Although these light rains raise hopes for late seedings, rains of drought breaking scope will be needed to build adequate soil moisture and stock water supplies for 1957. Snows in parts of the Cascade Mountains of the Pacific Northwest have already started a substantial early winter build-up.

Alfalfa seed production this year, at 163 million pounds clean seed, is 23 percent smaller than last year's record production, but 42 percent above the 10-year average. The Sudangrass seed crop of 51 million pounds is 43 percent below the record large 1955 crop. Production of 26 legume and grass seeds already harvested to November 1 is estimated at 675 million pounds, 22 percent less than last year and 19 percent less than average.

The production of fall vegetables for fresh market in 1956 is expected to exceed last year's offering by 13 percent even after some reduction since

a month ago from storm damage in Florida and yield prospect losses in some other States. Fall cabbage leads the increases over 1955 with 53 percent more than last year's short crop. Significant tonnage increases in fall crop carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers, spinach, lima beans, broccoli and brussels sprouts also overbalance decreases in several other crops.

Varying influences by areas included excessive rainfall in parts of Florida, favorable harvest weather in North Central States, drought conditions hindering planting in south Texas and cool favorable weather in western States. The 1956 production of 9 important vegetables for processing at 8.08 million tons compares with 5.91 million tons last year with record high or near-record tonnage estimated for most of these crops.

Production of deciduous fruit is expected to total one percent less than both last year and average. No change is apparent in total prospects from a month ago despite a slight increase in apple estimates. Total citrus crops are expected to be 3 percent larger than last year and 16 percent more than average. Tree nut prospects improved slightly during the past month. Production is expected to be 6 percent larger than in 1955 and 9 percent above average.

October milk production was record high for the month, 2 percent above last year's mark and a tenth above average. Less than the usual seasonal decline was shown in all regions as liberal feeding offset pasture deficiencies. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on November 1 averaged 5 percent above last year's previous record for the date with new high rates reported in all sections of the country except West North Central States.

Egg production again reached new records for October for both total number of eggs and rate of lay. Layers set new production records in all parts of the country. Last year's production was exceeded by 4 percent from only 1 percent larger flock numbers. Egg-feed price relationships in mid-October were less favorable than a year earlier.

CORN: The production of all corn is indicated at 3,412 million bushels, about 1 percent above the forecast a month ago. This second largest crop of record is 5 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Of the total corn production, 3,000 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 2,895 million bushels last year and the average of 2,782 million bushels. The all corn yield at 44.0 bushels per harvested acre is a record and well exceeds the previous record of 42.5 bushels in 1948 and the 40.6 bushels last year. October weather was mostly warm and dry and harvesting proceeded rapidly. The dry weather helped reduce the moisture content of the late maturing corn in the Lake States but also caused heavy harvesting losses through the main corn producing area.

In the Corn Belt, picking was well advanced by November 1 with about 90 percent harvested in Illinois and Indiana; 80 percent in Iowa; 75 percent in Minnesota; and about one-half in Ohio. Late maturing corn that was frosted in September in Ohio and other Lake States, dried considerably during October and relatively few farmers anticipate a wet corn storage problem. Field samples in Iowa indicated that on October 10

corn had only 19 percent moisture, the fourth driest of record for that date. Harvesting losses were heavy in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa, as stalks were dry and brittle and the low moisture in corn caused extensive shelling by mechanical pickers. Gleaning crews and livestock are salvaging much of the grain left in the fields. Yields in the Corn Belt are at record or near record levels in northern and eastern States but drought sharply reduced the crop in parts of western Iowa, south-eastern South Dakota, Nebraska and northeastern Kansas.

Rain or drizzles and cloudy weather hampered harvest of excellent crops in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina where some corn has sprouted on the stalks. Harvest is advancing rapidly in the East South Central area and is practically completed in the West South Central area. Weather conditions in October were favorable for harvest of the generally excellent crops in the Western States though interrupted by snow in some northern and high elevation sections.

SOYBEANS: Late season drought reduced soybean prospects from a month ago. November 1 indications point to a crop of 457 million bushels, down about 3 percent from last month, but still nearly one-fourth larger than the previous record production of 371 million bushels in 1955. The 10-year average production is 254 million bushels. The indicated yield of 21.8 bushels per acre is exceeded only by the record yield of 22.3 bushels per acre in 1949. This compares with 19.9 bushels last year and the average of 20.0 bushels per acre.

Extremely dry weather in September and October over much of the main soybean area dropped soybean prospects from earlier expectations. The dry conditions caused heavier than usual harvesting losses, also beans were smaller with fewer beans per pod. Moisture content of the beans was extremely low. Harvesting was nearly complete in all the major States by November 1. In Illinois, harvesting was largely over by October 1 and no change is indicated in the record yield in that State. Indiana shows only a slight drop of one-half bushel. The other heavy producing mid-western States, where harvesting was later than in Illinois, indicated considerably lower yields than a month ago. Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota reported a decline of one bushel per acre while Missouri, where the drought did more damage than expected, was down two bushels from October 1.

Production prospects in the North and South Atlantic areas declined only slightly from October 1 with most States reporting no change in yields from a month ago. However, considerable acreage still remains to be harvested, especially in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Conditions the last half of October and the first days of November were generally unfit for harvesting in these States because of excessive rains and cloudy weather. When combining is finally completed, harvesting losses may be higher than usual due to lodging, shattering and loss of pods from wind and rain. The South Central States indicated only minor changes from last month. Losses in Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas more than offset gains in Kentucky, where a record yield is indicated, and a slight increase on the small acreage in Oklahoma.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 170 million bushels, up 5 million bushels from last month's forecast, but far below the record 1955 crop of 241 million bushels. Despite the drought which gripped dryland areas in the sorghum belt, this year's crop is 20 percent above average and the fifth largest on record. About half of the production in the Southwest is from irrigated acreage.

Harvesting was well advanced by the end of October in all sorghum areas. Yields are somewhat below earlier expectations in Kansas and California, but the declines in these States were more than offset by good outturns from the irrigated crop in Texas. Harvest in this State was completed by November 1 in all districts except in the irrigated High Plains areas where combining had already passed the peak. Combining of some fields had been delayed because frosts had not yet terminated growth. Dryland sorghums in the High Plains of Texas were very poor but that grown under irrigation yielded well. In Kansas, about three-fourths of the combining was completed by November 3. Late planted irrigated sorghum in the western part of this State was favored by a long growing season as no frosts were received until late October. Dryland yields in the Oklahoma panhandle, Kansas, eastern Colorado and Nebraska are poor and a large acreage failed to make grain.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts from the acreage utilized for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,489 million pounds as lowered yield prospects in Virginia and North Carolina offset the higher yield estimated for Georgia. The crop, at 1,489 million pounds, is 5 percent below 1955 and 18 percent below the 10-year average.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, estimated production is down 3 percent from last month as almost daily rains the last half of October prevented digging of peanuts or the stacking of peanuts already dug when the rains hit. Probably 15 percent of the peanuts in this area remained to be dug as of November 1. The exact extent of the damage to this crop is impossible to ascertain until sufficient stacked peanuts have been threshed and undug peanuts harvested to give a more accurate appraisal of final yields.

In the Southeast area, production prospects are up slightly as late September and early October rains improved runner prospects. These rains were followed by a period of fair weather which provided excellent digging and threshing conditions. The indicated production of 836 million pounds is about 2 percent above the October 1 estimate. Estimated yields are record high for both Georgia and Florida.

In the Southwest, production prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. Harvest is practically complete in south Texas and fairly well along in other areas. Some farmers with dry land peanuts are holding off digging as long as possible to get the benefit from local showers and rains since mid-October. A factor complicating the picture in this area is the amount of acreage which will be dug for hay without picking of the peanuts.

DRY BEANS: Harvest returns indicated little change from the estimated production on October 1. Production is now estimated at 17 million bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), practically the same as the 1955 total and about 5 percent above average. The U. S. yield of 1,166 pounds of clean

beans per acre is the third highest yield of record and compares with 1,100 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,028 pounds per acre. In most States, yields remained the same as a month ago. However, decreases were reported in Nebraska and Colorado which were partially offset by a slight increase in California.

Michigan, with practically a third of the Nation's dry bean crop this year, enjoyed a warm, dry harvest season with no rain damage. Harvest of the New York crop was completed under the most favorable harvesting conditions for dry beans in several years.

In most of the Northwestern dry bean area, harvest was a little earlier than last year. The dry bean crop in Nebraska turned out below earlier expectations due to considerable shattering during harvest from wind and dry conditions. Also, many of the late replantings in that State were damaged by early frost and yielded lower than expected. Late harvest in Washington was delayed by rain, but due to the earliness of the season, no extensive loss is expected. Elsewhere in the Northwestern area, the crop was harvested in good time with damage or loss limited to shattering and splits resulting from very dry weather conditions.

Production in the important Pinto area of Colorado declined further as harvest neared completion. Outturn of the crop in Utah reflected the seriousness of the drought in that State with a further decline in average yield.

Lateness of some of the Large Lima bean crop in California permitted additional setting so that late threshed fields are yielding better than those harvested earlier. Ripening has been slow with threshing delayed in some sections. Most of the Baby Lima Beans in California have been threshed and yields bore out earlier expectations. Harvest of other beans was delayed somewhat by scattered October showers but the growing season was satisfactory and yields have been generally good.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 46.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags, 1.0 million bags more than the October 1 forecast, about 8 percent above average but 14 percent below last year's production.

The yield per acre, indicated at 2,885 pounds, is 46 pounds less than the record high 1955 yield of 2,931 but is 631 pounds above average. Prospective yields per acre increased in Louisiana, Texas and California but remained unchanged in Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas.

In the Southern area--Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Texas--production is estimated at 35.4 million bags, 1 percent above last month but 17 percent less than last year. Harvest operations are nearing completion in this area under favorable weather conditions.

In California, record yields along with a good quality crop are indicated. Harvest is progressing rapidly as delays from wet weather have been rather brief due to drying winds that followed. About 75 percent of the crop was harvested by November 1.

APPLES: The November 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop at 96,145,000 bushels is 1 percent above the forecast a month ago but 9 percent below both last year and average. The increase of about 1.2 million bushels, compared with October 1, occurred largely in California and Pennsylvania.

Prospective production by regions, with comparisons, are: Eastern States, 43,450,000 bushels, 11 percent below last year and 3 percent below average; Central States, 20,550,000 bushels, 34 percent above last year and 11 percent above average; and, Western States, 32,145,000 bushels, 23 percent below last year and 25 percent below average.

In New England, October weather was generally favorable and harvest was practically completed by November 1. Color and quality are reported generally good. Similar conditions are reported in New York where harvest of Rome Beauty was nearing completion on November 1, but some Golden Delicious and Northern Spy remained to be picked. The crop in the Ontario counties turned out somewhat larger than expected last month; that in the Hudson and Champlain Valleys somewhat smaller. In New Jersey, harvest is expected to be completed by mid-November when growers finish with their Romes. In the important Adams-Franklin-York area of Pennsylvania, harvest had not quite been completed by November 1--the result of rainy weather in late October and a shortage of pickers. Many drops are reported. These will be salvaged if weather and labor permit. A heavy drop is also reported in Maryland on Delicious, Yorks, Staymans and Romes. Similar conditions are reported in Virginia where about 80 percent of the crop had been picked as of November 1. Much of the fruit on the ground in that State will be salvaged by selling to truckers and processors but loss will be significant as continued rains prevented saving much of the fruit. Harvest in Virginia should be completed by mid-November. Harvest of the West Virginia and North Carolina crops was nearing completion on November 1.

In Michigan, dry weather facilitated harvest and harvest time losses were much smaller than usual. Favorable conditions are also reported for Ohio where harvest is expected to be completed by November 10.

Despite bad weather at the end of the season, nearly all apples in Washington were harvested by November 1, with only a few Winesaps and Romes still on the trees. In Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan counties, cullage ran high. The Red Delicious showed good size. Harvest in this area was hampered by rain and lack of labor. In the Yakima Valley, weather was excellent for harvest. Oregon had good weather for harvesting apples. The crop showed good size and color. In California, harvest of the latest varieties was nearing completion by the end of October. Size and quality of late apples in the two main districts were good, although in some of the mountain counties, size was small because of lack of moisture. Late varieties in Idaho had good color and quality, although early fall apples have shown poor color. Rains since mid-October have hampered harvest, although most apples were picked by November 1.

PEARS: The November 1 pear estimate of 32,307,000 bushels is slightly below the October 1 estimate, 9 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Production of fall and winter varieties in the 3 Pacific Coast States is estimated at 7,208,000 bushels, 6 percent above both last year and average. The production estimate for Bartletts in these 3 States is 21,428,000 bushels. Harvest of Bartletts has been completed for some time.

In California, harvest of Winter Nelis, the latest of the fall and winter pears, was near completion by the end of October. Good size growth resulted in a record crop of Hardys in that State. Practically all the production of this variety is used by processors.

In Oregon, harvest of fall and winter pears was completed by November. Heavy winds damaged and caused some pre-harvest drop of the Comice variety. In Washington, harvest was completed in good weather with no losses reported. In that State, D'Anjous were the best crop in quantity, size and quality. The Bosc crop was light as a result of winter damage and poor pollination. The Comice crop was a virtual failure in Washington and the Nelis crop was small.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 2,993,500 tons, slightly below a month ago, 8 percent less than last year, but 3 percent above average. Production in Arizona and California--largely European-type grapes--at 2,734,500 tons is down 12,000 tons from a month ago. Production in the other States--mostly American-type grapes--at 259,000 tons is practically the same as estimated last month, with increases in Washington, Missouri, Indiana and New Jersey practically offsetting decreases in Michigan, North Carolina, Iowa and Kansas.

In California, rains caused some damage to table varieties so that storage supplies and fresh-market shipments promise to be less than expected earlier. The rains also caused some damage to raisins on the trays or in the rolls, and some of these are being diverted to wineries. The November 1 indicated production by varieties, with comparative 1955 figures, is: wine varieties, 600,000 tons (601,000); table varieties, 529,000 tons (709,000); and raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons (1,706,000).

The Washington crop turned out much better than anticipated a month ago. However, there was considerable variation by areas with a small crop reported for Kennewick, a moderate one for Wapato and good crops in the Grandview--Sunnyside--Granger and Zillah-Buena sections. Harvest in Washington was practically completed by October 24.

The Michigan crop also turned out better than expected. This, coupled with extensive salvage of frozen grapes by processors, partially offset the loss resulting from the freeze of October 10.

In the Lake Erie Belt of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the indicated production is the same as on October 1. No frosts of any consequence hit the Chautauqua-Erie and Finger Lakes areas of New York until October 20-21, and even then temperatures barely dropped below freezing, except in limited areas. However, leaves were off in most vineyards by November 1 so fruit is now subject to severe damage should low temperatures occur. Because of the low sugar content there was much spot picking at start of harvest. Some vineyards were later repicked but in others the growers are apparently going to leave the grapes on the vines because of lack of maturity. In New York, it is estimated that harvest will not be completed before November 15 at the earliest.

CITRUS: Estimated production of the 1956-57 Early and Midseason orange crop remains unchanged from last month at 70.9 million boxes -- 4 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop. Florida, Texas, and Arizona have larger crops than last season while in California and Louisiana, production will be smaller. Florida's production is expected to amount to 54 million boxes, including 3 million boxes of Temples -- 2.5 million boxes larger than the 1955-56 crop. California's crop of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges is expected to total 14.5 million boxes -- 4 percent smaller than last year. Estimated total production of 2.4 million boxes in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana is one-third larger than the 1955-56 crop.

Production of 1956-57 grapefruit (excluding the California summer crop) is estimated at 42.3 million boxes -- 3 percent less than last year, and 9 percent below average. The Florida crop which is expected to amount to 35 million boxes is down almost 3 million boxes from last year even though there is a slight increase in the seedless grapefruit. Texas with 3.5 million boxes and Arizona with 3 million boxes are up slightly from last year.

Production of Valencias for 1956-57 in Florida is forecast at 41 million boxes -- the same as a month ago and 4 percent above the 1955-56 crop. Valencias in Texas and Arizona are expected to total 1.35 million boxes, or 16 percent above last year. The first estimate of California Valencia production will be made as of December 1. The Florida Tangerines for 1956-57 are expected to total 5.2 million boxes -- 11 percent larger than last year's crop. The 1956-57 lime crop in Florida is estimated at 380,000 boxes or 20,000 boxes less than last year.

The California lemon crop for 1956-57 is forecast at 13.6 million boxes -- one million boxes more than the 1955-56 crop.

In California, the decline from last month in the condition of the citrus crops reflects the effects of the prolonged dry spell in Southern California which has continued since spring. Prospects for the 1956-57 crop of Navel oranges appear good in Central California, although the Southern California crop is expected to be light. Early rains in the Central part of the State have helped the Navel oranges. Harvest was expected to start in the earliest districts about November 5, but volume will be light until mid-November. Condition of the 1956-57 Valencia crop declined during the past month, although there is a good set of fruit. Harvest of the old crop Valencias will

extend through most of November. Much of the lemon acreage is located in the area where soils are very dry, and condition of the crop declined during the past month. Harvest of the new crop has begun in the Desert Area and in Central California. Grapefruit in the Desert Valley show good sizes although the set is lighter than last season. Some of the crop may be harvested during November. In "other areas" of California, grapefruit prospects declined.

Prospects for Texas citrus showed little change during October. Scattered showers were helpful and some groves were watered from private wells, but water from irrigation districts is still limited. Fruit is small and sizing slowly but the trees have maintained a good appearance. Harvest during early November will be light.

October rains produced favorable conditions for the new citrus crop in Florida. Fruit appears to be two to three weeks later than usual. In Louisiana, weather has been favorable for harvest, although fruit shows bruise and puncture damage as the result of the hurricane.

PRUNES: The November 1 estimate of the California crop of dried prunes at 180,000 tons (dried basis) is unchanged from last month, 37 percent above last year and 2 percent above average. Rains in October caused a relatively small amount of damage to prunes still in the drying process.

Prune production in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, now estimated at 100,700 tons (fresh basis), is 1 percent above last year but 2 percent below average. Production was above earlier expectations in Oregon. Although the eastern Oregon crop was a near failure, that in western Oregon was the largest since 1949. Harvest weather was excellent and the quality was good. For the three Northwest States, preliminary 1956 utilization estimates, with comparative 1955 amounts in parentheses, are: Sold fresh, 40,450 tons (49,100); canned, 34,600 tons (27,310); frozen, 1,400 tons (1,300); and dried, 5,300 tons-dry basis (4,500).

CRANBERRIES: The November 1 estimate at 958,000 barrels is 7 percent below last year but 6 percent above average. Compared with last month's estimate, increases in Wisconsin and Oregon more than offset a decrease in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts crop at 455,000 barrels is 17 percent below last year and 18 percent less than average. October weather was generally favorable for harvest which was completed by November 1. However, below-normal temperatures further retarded maturity and losses from frost were above average. As a result of cool, dry weather earlier in the season, the proportion of smaller-sized berries is much greater than usual. Berries have colored well and keeping quality is reported unusually high.

In New Jersey, the 1956 production is 17 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. Although most growers finished harvest the first half of October, rainy weather the last 10 days of the month interfered with harvesting operations and a few growers were not finished by November 1.

The new Jersey crop matured later than usual because of the late spring, late flooding for May frosts, and a generally cool summer.

The Wisconsin estimate at 330,000 barrels is up sharply from last month and is 5 percent above 1955 and 66 percent above average. The unusually mild and late fall resulted in substantially more berries maturing than usual. Quality and color are excellent and the keeping quality is better than usual.

Washington's crop at 63,000 barrels is unchanged from a month ago. Picking was largely completed by November 1 in the Grayland Area. The Long Beach area was slower in harvesting as growers were waiting for rain for water harvesting. The Oregon estimate at 35,000 barrels is up 3,000 barrels from last month. Harvest was nearing completion on November 1 with quality and size of berries very good.

PECANS: Production of pecans is estimated at 160,700,000 pounds, 9 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. The estimate shows little change from a month earlier as a 3 percent increase in improved varieties was nearly offset by a decline in wild and seedling varieties. The Improved crop in about one-half the producing States showed a substantial increase over last month and declined only in Georgia and Oklahoma. Prospects for the wild and seedling crops are down in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina. The total pecan crop in Georgia, the leading producing State, is 5 times last year's crop; that of Alabama 3 times, but in Louisiana and Oklahoma total production is expected to be only 48 and 26 percent, respectively, of last year's crop. Harvest is underway in most States.

A heavy crop is in sight in South Carolina. Buying has started in North Carolina. Harvest has been slow in Georgia and both there and in Alabama quality is varied. Harvest may not be as complete as in 1955. The Arkansas crop has been hurt by hot, dry weather but it appears that nuts will be of good quality although below normal in size. Dry weather in some areas of Louisiana affected quality and there is an above normal percentage of "pops" and poorly filled nuts. Movement has been slow with growers holding for higher prices. There has been serious loss in Oklahoma due to shrivelling and shedding because of the drought. Production in Texas is spotty by areas. In most areas, the drought has reduced size and the improved varieties have not filled properly.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop estimated at 51,000 tons, is the largest of record. It is 33 percent above last year and 30 percent above average. Heavy production is the result of a good set in nearly all districts, and favorable growing conditions throughout the season. Harvest was almost complete by November 1.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is expected to total 72,000 tons--7 percent less than last year. In California, blight damage has occurred and prospects are not quite as good as a month ago.

Harvest began early but has been interrupted by rains. By November 1, harvest was more than three-fourths complete. In Oregon, the small crop was nearly all harvested by November 1. Quality of the crop is good.

The Filbert crop in Washington and Oregon is now estimated at 3,035 tons--up slightly from a month ago but still only about 40 percent as large as last year. In the Eugene area of Oregon, harvest turned out somewhat better than growers had expected but in the Northern Valley counties the crop did not come up to expectations. Quality of the crop has been good, with sizes running large.

AVOCADOS, FIGS, OLIVES: Estimated production of Florida avocados remains unchanged from last month at 11,000 tons. In California, the Fuerte avocado crop is expected to be smaller than last year, because unfavorable weather during the period of bloom resulted in a poor set. Selective picking should begin during November. Movement is expected to be light throughout the harvest season.

Harvest of California figs was nearing completion when rains came in early October; thus no great amount of damage occurred. Where figs were wet by early rains, the drying was completed in dehydrators.

Olives in California are exceptionally small in size as the result of a heavy set, and in some orchards the entire crop will be harvested for oil. Harvest of olives for fresh shipment began September 25, and harvest of those for canning began during the first week in October.

POTATOES: The 1956 production of fall potatoes is placed at 167,266,000 hundredweight, 18,883,000 hundredweight above 1955 and 17,091,000 hundredweight above the 1949-54 average. The estimate is 1,983,000 hundredweight above the October 1 forecast. Increases during October were in Maine and in a number of the Central fall States. October was generally favorable for harvest except in Maine and in Idaho where unfavorable weather occurred before harvest was completed.

The production in the 8 Eastern fall States at 66,066,000 hundredweight is 4.5 million above 1955 and 5.0 million above average. In the Central fall States, production at 42,044,000 hundredweight is 10.7 million above 1955 and 2.0 million above average. The Western States at 59,156,000 hundredweight is 3.7 million above 1955 and 10.2 million above average.

In Maine, about one-third of the Aroostook County crop was still to be harvested on October 11 when a severe freeze caused some damage. About two-thirds of the acreage were Katahdins and other round white varieties and the remainder were Russet Burbanks. The round white varieties were more severely damaged while damage to the Russet Burbanks was less. Many of the frosted potatoes are being moved to the starch factories as rapidly as possible. Following the October 12 freeze, weather conditions have been favorable for completing harvest operations.

In other New England States, yields are near record high levels. In Upstate New York, the dry sunny weather during much of October was favorable for the harvest of a good quality and high yielding crop. On Long Island, the crop was practically harvested by November 1. Yield and quality have been good. Movement picked up rather sharply during October but the rate was still below that of a year earlier. In Pennsylvania, October was the most favorable month of the growing season, especially to Western growers who had too much rain during the earlier months. Harvest made good headway during October and was nearly complete in all areas by November 1.

In Michigan and Wisconsin, yields were above earlier expectations. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, harvest was completed by November 1.

The Idaho crop is reported to be quite smooth but average size of tubers is smaller than usual. Rains and snow the latter part of October delayed harvest. On the first of November, 4,000 to 5,000 acres were still unharvested. Condition of this acreage varies by areas and some will probably not be harvested. In Colorado, harvest weather was favorable throughout October and the quality of the crop is generally good. About 95 percent of the acreage in Oregon was harvested by November 1. Yields in Klamath County were very high while in central Oregon, yields averaged less than in 1955. In the Tulelake district of California, harvest of the better-than-average crop is about complete. Harvest in the Santa Maria and Stockton districts is about finished with mostly only seed potatoes remaining in the ground.

The 1956 production of the other seasonal groups, with 1955 in parentheses, are as follows: Late summer, 33,481,000 hundredweight (31,682,000); early summer, 9,389,000 hundredweight (11,058,000); late spring, 24,069,000 hundredweight (26,948,000); early spring, 3,923,000 hundredweight (3,800,000); and, winter, 6,022,000 hundredweight (5,175,000).

The 1957 acreage for winter harvest in Florida and California is placed at 45,000 acres--11,200 acres above the 1956 harvested acreage, and more than double the 7-year average of 22,640 acres. Florida's acreage was increased by 50 percent and California's by 18 percent. In Florida, the winter acreage in the Everglades has been planted. The acreage is in fair condition despite the wet weather during planting time. The acreage in the Fort Myers area is being planted and in Dade County planting is getting underway. In California, the crop appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. Some potatoes will be ready for harvest in the Riverside area by late November.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 16,634,000 hundredweight -- 21 percent less than last year and 17 percent below the 1945-54 average. The current estimate is 2 percent larger than last month primarily as a result of an increase in expectations in Louisiana. In New Jersey, favorable weather during the late maturing season led to better yields than were expected earlier. Digging was about completed by October 31. Harvesting in eastern Virginia was virtually halted by rainy weather during the latter half of October and the first week of November. About 15 to 20 percent of the Eastern Shore acreage remained to be dug on November 1, and about half the crop in other areas. In North Carolina, also, digging operations were delayed by rain during the late October-early November period, but a major portion of the crop had already been dug. South Carolina growers progressed rapidly with harvesting during October, and nearly a third of the acreage was dug by the end of the month. Conditions in Georgia during October were very favorable and most of the late crop developed well. Harvest is now underway in all sections of the State. In Kentucky and Alabama, harvesting operations are revealing slightly better yields than were expected earlier. Prospects remain unchanged from a month ago in Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas, but declined slightly in Arkansas. In Louisiana, harvest made rapid progress during October under favorable conditions. Approximately four-fifths of the crop had been dug by November 1. Quality is reported to be considerably better than last year. Estimated production in California is the same as a month ago. Harvest activity is underway in all producing areas.

TOBACCO: This year's tobacco crop (all types) is expected to total 2,125 million pounds, up about 3 percent from the October estimate. Last year's production totaled 2,196 million pounds.

Fluecured production is now estimated at 1,384 million pounds, up about 4 percent from last month as yields for types 11, 12 and 13 continue to exceed earlier expectations. The flue-cured yield at 1,573 pounds is 76 pounds above last year's record yield of 1,497 pounds. About 70 percent of the type 11 crop and most of type 12 have been marketed.

The estimate of fire-cured tobacco production at 66,907,000 pounds is up slightly from last month as the indicated yield for type 21 grown in Virginia is up 25 pounds to 1,375 pounds per acre, 35 pounds above the record of 1,340 established for this type in 1951. Weather was so dry during and after housing that firing types 22 and 23 in Kentucky had to be delayed as a safety measure.

Burley production is estimated at 496 million pounds, up about 1 percent from last month, and about 6 percent larger than last year's crop of 470 million pounds. Estimated yields are up over a month ago for Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. In Kentucky, more houseburn has been reported in the northeastern part of the area than was thought earlier, but over the rest of the area houseburn is light. Although stripping was delayed in some parts of the Burley Belt due to low humidity, it is now making good progress.

Dark-air cured tobacco, types 35 and 36, is estimated at 28 million pounds, up slightly from last month. Type 35, grown in Kentucky, is expected to set a record yield of 1,475 pounds per acre as late rains overcame the effect of an early dry season and caused the crop to grow out fast.

Virginia sun-cured tobacco is now estimated at 3,800,000 pounds as estimated yields were reduced to allow for less acreage to be harvested than estimated in July.

Production of all cigar tobacco is estimated at 102,792,000 pounds, down slightly from the October estimate. The cigar filler crop is unchanged at 56,100,000 pounds, binder production is up slightly at 30,817,000 pounds while wrapper types are down slightly and are now expected to total 15,875,000 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at 12,962,000 tons, 6 percent greater than last year. The indicated yield of 16.4 tons is down from last month, but at this level is only 0.1 ton below last year's record yield of 16.5 tons per acre. Yields in Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin are down from those estimated a month ago as continued dry weather through October resulted in little growth during the month. However, in Michigan, much of the loss in tonnage is expected to be compensated for by increased sugar content which is running well above last year. Higher sugar content of beets is reported generally over most of the sugar beet area.

In Colorado, the estimated yield is down from last month as sufficient beets have been harvested to more adequately appraise yields. Harvest weather was near ideal. In Idaho where the growing season and fall was conducive to heavy production, a record yield of 20.0 tons per acre is still in prospect. Harvest there has been delayed by intermittent rain and snows and freezing weather in some districts. In California, about two-thirds of the spring planted crop has been dug. This crop is a little late due to wet weather at planting time and a considerable acreage may be carried over for harvest next spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is now estimated at 6,396,000 tons, about 12 percent below 1955 and 4 percent below the 1945-54 production of 6,689,000 tons. Harvest of the crop in Louisiana started about mid-October and is making good progress except in those areas damaged by hurricane Flossy in late September. Yields are turning out better than expected a month ago as cane benefited from the late September and early October rains and continued warm weather.

PASTURES: Farm pastures showed some further seasonal decline during October and on November 1 were the poorest since 1953. Pastures for the country as a whole averaged 58 percent of normal compared with 61 percent a month ago and 73 percent on November 1, 1955. Early in October, extreme drought conditions still existed over much of the Corn Belt and extended over the Great Plains and Far Southwest. Much of this drought situation had been eased by precipitation in late October which tended to hold the November 1 condition slightly above the 1934 drought year. Added precipitation in early

November tended to further relieve the drought situation and improve pasture feed prospects. Pastures on November 1 were generally above average in most of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States and the Far West.

The 1956 pasture season as a whole was only fair as continuous dry weather over much of the Western Corn Belt and central and southern Great Plains areas limited the supply of pasture feed. Pastures for the entire country were the poorest since 1936. Condition for the April-November period averaged 68 percent of normal compared with 75 percent in 1955 and the average of 79 percent. Pastures in some central States were very short and furnished livestock with the poorest grazing in nearly 20 years, while on the other hand, generally good pastures prevailed in most of the northeastern and northwestern sections of the country.

In the North and South Atlantic regions, pastures were generally above average on November 1, and abundant rainfall encouraged late growth of feed. Pasture feed in the East North Central States was becoming very short but rains in late October and early November brought some relief to this area. In the western Corn Belt, pastures have been very short all season. Pastures in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas which were hard hit by drought continue to be far behind the condition a year ago.

In the Southwestern and South Central States, pastures continued to be in very dry condition on November 1. Feed prospects have improved considerably in Texas and Oklahoma due to recent rainfall. Wheat pastures in Central and lower Plains States were supplying very limited feed due to lack of rainfall. In the central and lower Rockies, range and pasture feed was considerably below the average for the past few years. In the Far West, pastures are doing very well due to ample rainfall.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms for October is estimated at a record high of 9,450 million pounds -- 2 percent above October last year and 10 percent above the 1945-54 average. October total production declined 2 percent from September, the same rate of seasonal decline as last year and compares with the September to October average decline of 6 percent. Production in October was at a rate of 1.81 pounds of milk per capita, slightly more than for the month last year, but slightly less than the October average. Total milk production in the first 10 months of 1956 amounted to 108.9 billion pounds -- 3 percent more than the previous record high of 105.6 billion pounds produced in January - October last year.

On November 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 17.28 pounds -- 5 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 21 percent above the average. Production per milk cow was at a record high for November 1 in all sections of the country, except the West North Central States where output per cow was down 2 percent from the record set last year. Increases from November 1 last year in the other regions ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic to 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. Output was up 6 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Central, and 10 percent in the Western States.

Seasonally, production per milk cow in the Nation declined 2 percent compared with the October 1 to November 1 average decrease of 5 percent. Output showed less than the usual seasonal decline in all regions. Milk per cow continued well above the November 1 average, with increases ranging from 12 percent in the North Atlantic States to 23 percent in the southern States.

Crop reporters milked 69.4 percent of the milk cows in their herds on November 1. This compares with 69.0 percent for the same date last year and the 10-year average of 67.6 percent. Compared with November 1 last year, reporters in only the West North Central region were milking a lower proportion of the milk cows in their herds. Compared with the November 1 average, the proportion being milked was at least average in all sections of the country.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, October production equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 13 States, but was average or below for October in 12 others. Wisconsin, with 1,141 million pounds, led all States in milk production; followed by California with 586 million; Minnesota, 521 million; Pennsylvania, 506 million; and Ohio, 475 million pounds.

**MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
OCTOBER 1956, WITH COMPARISONS 1/**

State	October:				State	October:			
	average: 1945-54:	Oct. 1955:	Sept. 1956:	Oct. 1956:		average: 1945-54:	Oct. 1955:	Sept. 1956:	Oct. 1956:
	<u>Million pounds</u>					<u>Million pounds</u>			
N. J.	88	93	91	91	Ga.	93	95	98	101
Pa.	442	506	516	506	Ky.	192	201	239	224
Ohio	423	455	492	475	Tenn.	182	193	222	197
Ind.	296	295	310	278	Ala.	103	95	98	93
Ill.	395	388	416	403	Miss.	106	111	130	114
Mich.	418	439	444	441	Ark.	101	91	108	95
Wis.	999	1,070	1,171	1,141	Okla.	145	133	137	136
Minn.	486	530	514	521	Tex.	261	230	227	245
Iowa	447	428	457	446	Mont.	44	40	40	37
Mo.	320	327	351	319	Idaho	98	115	120	115
N. Dak.	112	113	128	112	Wyo.	19	17	17	16
S. Dak.	92	91	108	97	Utah	50	53	55	58
Nebr.	154	165	169	158	Wash.	137	145	149	148
Kans.	184	177	169	169	Oreg.	93	91	93	86
Va.	163	165	198	179	Calif.	479	584	588	586
W. Va.	69	68	74	70	Other				
N. C.	128	136	151	145	States	1,246	1,535	1,527	1,598
S. C.	46	47	53	50	U. S.	8,611	9,222	9,660	9,450

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,818 million eggs in October--4 percent above October last year and a record production for the month. Egg production reached record high levels in all parts of the country except the West where production almost equalled the record. Increases from last year ranged from 1 percent in the West to 8 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Egg production for the first 10 months of this year totaled 50,754 million eggs --2 percent above the period last year and 4 percent above the 1945-54 average.

The rate of egg production per layer in October was 14.9 eggs, a new high rate for the month, compared with 14.4 eggs for the month last year. The rate was at record high levels in all regions of the country. Increases from last year ranged from 2 percent in the West North Central to 6 percent in the South Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 166 eggs, compared with 164 last year and the average of 148 eggs.

The Nation's laying flock averaged about 323 million layers in October -- 1 percent more than in October last year. All parts of the country showed increases except the North Atlantic, where numbers equaled last year and the West, where number of layers was down 3 percent. Increases from last year were 1 percent in the North Central States, 2 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic.

The number of layers on hand November 1 totaled 329 million, compared with 328 million a year earlier. Layers increased 4 percent from October 1 to November 1, the same as last year, compared with the average increase of 9 percent. Rate of lay per 100 layers on November 1 was 48.5 eggs, compared with 47.8 on October 1 and 46.6 on November 1 a year ago.

Pullets not of laying age on November 1 totaled about 53 million -- 9 percent less than a year ago. Holdings in all parts of the country were smaller than a year ago. Decreases were 2 percent in the West, 6 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 14 percent in the South Central and 16 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 amounted to about 383 million -- 1 percent less than a year ago and 15 percent below average. Holdings were smaller in all parts of the country except the East North Central and South Atlantic States where they were about the same. Decreases from a year ago were 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 38.1 cents per dozen, compared with 42.9 cents a year earlier and the average of 49.0 cents.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on October 15 averaged 16.0 cents a pound live weight compared with 17.2 in September and 20.6 cents in October last year. Farm chickens averaged 13.0 cents and commercial broilers 17.6 cents, compared with 18.0 cents

and 22.0 cents, respectively, in mid-October last year. Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 25.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 27.0 cents in September and 31.2 cents in October last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,

POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS,

NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Central	South Atlantic	Western Central	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

1945-54 (Av.)	56,068	69,294	96,914	33,349	60,860	35,111	351,596
1955	59,645	65,578	87,996	31,079	45,761	37,610	327,669
1956	59,376	66,295	88,260	32,010	46,744	36,492	329,177

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Thousands

1945-54 (Av.)	13,425	18,242	32,862	9,770	17,920	7,711	99,932
1955	9,572	8,998	16,558	6,932	9,978	6,951	58,989
1956	8,466	8,194	15,536	5,834	8,541	6,818	53,389

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/Thousands

1945-54 (Av.)	69,494	87,537	129,776	43,119	78,780	42,822	451,528
1955	69,217	74,576	104,554	38,011	55,739	44,561	386,658
1956	67,842	74,489	103,796	37,844	55,285	43,310	382,566

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Number

1945-54 (Av.)	45.2	37.6	34.0	31.7	28.2	42.3	36.1
1955	51.1	48.2	44.6	44.1	37.9	54.2	46.6
1956	53.4	50.6	45.1	46.7	41.2	55.6	48.5

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The cost of the U. S. poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$3.53 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.44 a year earlier. The egg feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	CORN, ALL 1/					
	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	Bushels	bushels
Maine	36.0	36.0	31.0	463	432	341
N. H.	43.8	48.0	40.0	540	528	400
Vt.	45.7	52.0	44.0	2,738	3,224	2,684
Mass.	48.4	50.0	48.0	1,665	1,500	1,392
R. I.	41.7	46.0	45.0	304	276	270
Conn.	46.6	42.0	48.0	1,912	1,638	2,064
N. Y.	42.0	47.5	48.0	27,688	34,105	33,408
N. J.	48.7	27.0	58.0	9,114	5,454	11,368
Pa.	46.0	46.0	53.0	61,501	61,364	70,013
Ohio	52.2	59.0	59.0	185,752	220,955	216,530
Ind.	51.2	56.0	60.0	234,929	276,136	286,980
Ill.	52.6	56.0	67.0	467,584	523,992	595,563
Mich.	40.0	46.5	51.0	68,524	93,186	101,184
Wis.	49.5	50.0	60.0	126,847	137,000	166,020
Minn.	43.8	49.0	57.0	238,754	284,935	321,537
Iowa	50.2	48.5	48.0	539,996	522,200	511,632
Mo.	34.5	39.0	47.0	141,798	165,204	195,097
N. Dak.	20.7	22.5	24.0	24,662	31,410	31,824
S. Dak.	27.4	21.0	28.0	106,860	87,318	105,952
Nebr.	30.2	18.0	18.5	220,863	107,424	114,830
Kans.	24.4	21.0	21.0	61,628	34,104	33,432
Del.	40.2	36.0	64.0	6,091	6,120	9,792
Md.	44.2	40.5	60.0	20,922	21,020	28,620
Va.	37.2	38.0	48.0	37,575	32,870	38,208
W. Va.	40.0	39.0	47.0	9,889	7,293	7,990
N. C.	28.6	34.0	41.0	62,535	70,482	80,729
S. C.	18.2	28.0	21.0	24,567	29,344	20,685
Ga.	15.2	24.0	24.0	46,942	67,080	65,064
Fla.	13.8	20.0	21.0	8,369	11,840	12,180
Ky.	34.8	41.0	45.0	76,049	79,253	83,520
Tenn.	28.0	35.0	33.0	58,149	61,285	58,377
Ala.	17.4	30.0	24.0	44,008	68,010	53,856
Miss.	19.3	30.0	25.0	38,998	48,420	37,125
Ark.	19.4	29.5	26.0	22,488	19,558	16,900
La.	18.0	29.0	25.0	14,348	18,531	15,325
Okla.	17.8	24.0	14.0	17,824	8,112	4,452
Tex.	17.6	24.0	15.0	44,209	48,288	28,365
Mont.	15.2	21.5	15.5	2,586	3,999	2,650
Idaho	52.0	62.0	64.0	1,633	3,410	3,776
Wyo.	18.2	24.5	22.0	1,009	1,740	1,474
Colo.	25.5	33.5	44.0	13,328	16,650	16,852
N. Mex.	15.5	21.0	18.5	1,272	1,092	944
Ariz.	13.6	25.0	28.0	436	1,250	1,260
Utah	40.6	46.0	48.0	1,290	1,840	1,920
Nev.	35.3	40.0	42.0	91	120	126
Wash.	58.2	74.0	76.0	1,281	2,812	3,040
Oreg.	43.2	61.0	70.0	1,157	2,562	1,960
Calif.	39.3	66.0	67.0	3,219	16,170	14,472
U. S.	37.1	40.6	44.0	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,412,183

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes

State	SOYBEANS FOR BEANS					
	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary 1955	: Preliminary 1956	
			1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	16.0	16.0	17.5	96	80	88
N. J.	19.1	19.0	25.0	386	684	1,000
Pa.	16.9	20.0	22.0	400	440	506
Ohio	20.8	24.5	24.0	20,808	29,228	31,224
Ind.	21.6	21.5	24.5	34,809	43,838	53,214
Ill.	22.6	22.5	28.5	83,096	98,325	135,632
Mich.	19.0	22.0	22.0	1,897	3,036	3,960
Wis.	14.0	12.5	15.5	558	975	1,302
Minn.	17.6	19.5	20.0	18,961	43,934	53,120
Iowa	21.8	19.5	19.5	37,202	43,582	51,500
Mo.	17.6	17.5	20.0	20,616	33,950	41,000
N. Dak.	12.2	15.0	13.5	273	1,200	1,796
S. Dak.	15.0	11.5	12.0	971	2,794	2,772
Nebr.	21.1	10.5	11.0	1,297	1,890	2,035
Kans.	11.7	10.0	9.0	3,859	3,350	3,132
Del.	15.0	20.0	23.0	914	2,100	3,105
Md.	16.3	20.0	23.0	1,235	3,100	4,853
Va.	16.6	20.0	22.0	2,250	4,020	5,214
N. C.	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
S. C.	10.4	14.5	11.0	710	2,740	2,596
Ga.	9.8	12.0	12.5	242	684	812
Fla.	1/17.8	22.0	22.0	1/206	792	946
Ky.	17.0	18.0	21.0	1,906	2,412	2,730
Tenn.	17.5	18.0	17.5	2,737	4,500	4,725
Ala.	17.7	23.0	21.0	1,128	2,162	1,995
Miss.	15.0	19.0	14.0	3,907	11,894	10,514
Ark.	16.8	18.0	19.0	8,226	21,906	26,866
La.	15.4	22.0	17.0	618	1,936	2,023
Okla.	10.1	11.5	7.0	354	460	238
Tex.	1/13.5	13.0	20.0	5	26	180
U. S.	20.0	19.2	21.8	253,653	371,106	457,394
<u>1/ Short-time average</u>						

State	RICE					
	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary 1955	: Preliminary 1956	
			1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2/2,521	2,600	3,000	2/73	110	135
Miss.	2/2,558	2,850	2,800	2/869	1,482	1,260
Ark.	2,182	2,925	2,900	9,272	12,694	11,339
La.	1,908	2,500	2,500	11,639	13,150	11,575
Tex.	2,263	3,100	2,675	11,837	14,880	11,048
Calif.	3,056	3,400	3,800	9,442	11,186	10,868
U. S.	2,254	2,931	2,885	42,756	53,532	46,225
<u>1/ Bags of 100 pounds</u>						
<u>2/ Short-time average</u>						

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	SORGHUM GRAIN			Production		
	Average : 1945-54	Yield per acre : 1955	: Preliminary : 1956	Average : 1945-54	1955	: Preliminary : 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	29.9	33.0	35.0	45	66	70
Iowa	1/ 23.0	35.0	40.0	34	210	800
Mo.	18.6	25.0	29.0	667	2,325	4,524
S.Dak.	14.1	15.5	18.0	479	976	1,620
Nebr.	20.3	11.0	12.0	3,556	7,920	10,968
Kans.	17.6	11.5	8.0	30,323	33,246	21,968
N.C.	26.2	28.0	29.0	675	2,492	2,320
S.C.	17.2	20.0	18.5	87	320	259
Ga.	1/ 16.5	22.0	19.0	1/ 202	880	912
Tenn.	1/ 21.2	25.0	24.0	1/ 166	475	480
Ala.	16.9	19.0	17.0	445	874	527
Miss.	1/ 16.2	19.0	20.0	1/ 68	380	300
Ark.	16.7	23.0	20.0	258	1,564	1,300
La.	19.3	25.0	24.0	46	250	168
Okla.	13.4	13.0	7.0	9,164	14,404	6,517
Texas	19.4	23.5	19.5	82,103	148,309	98,534
Colo.	13.0	7.5	4.0	2,816	4,950	2,112
N.Mex.	13.5	15.0	6.5	3,609	5,550	2,360
Ariz.	42.3	51.0	45.0	2,498	6,783	4,950
Calif.	42.1	54.0	54.0	4,336	9,126	9,126
U. S.	18.6	18.8	14.9	141,334	241,100	169,815

1/ Short-time average.

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1			State	Condition November 1		
	Average : 1945-54	1955	1956		Average : 1945-54	1955	1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	75	90	81	: W.Va.	70	70	89
N.H.	76	91	78	: N.C.	73	78	80
Vt.	78	90	80	: S.C.	66	71	75
Mass.	77	95	73	: Ga.	68	70	78
R.I.	75	93	96	: Fla.	74	72	79
Conn.	74	93	82	: Ky.	68	83	79
N.Y.	76	86	84	: Tenn.	64	73	65
N.J.	68	78	76	: Ala.	64	63	71
Pa.	70	84	83	: Miss.	66	72	63
Ohio	74	85	77	: Ark.	63	76	40
Ind.	76	87	66	: La.	67	82	54
Ill.	77	80	55	: Okla.	64	69	26
Mich.	74	73	65	: Texas	62	59	26
Wis.	71	67	65	: Mont.	81	83	63
Minn.	72	71	70	: Idaho	84	88	87
Iowa	79	70	56	: Wyo.	78	81	66
Mo.	67	73	26	: Colo.	73	64	45
N.Dak.	73	70	64	: N.Mex.	66	80	41
S.Dak.	77	53	55	: Ariz.	80	85	64
Nebr.	78	59	37	: Utah	79	75	67
Kans.	72	61	27	: Nev.	82	79	91
Del.	71	82	87	: Wash.	80	87	80
Md.	72	83	81	: Oreg.	82	86	84
Va.	69	71	86	: Calif.	74	73	78
				U. S.	72	73	58

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AwS, USDA

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre:		Production:	
		Average 1945-54	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	Preliminary 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Va. ^a	11	1,196	1,300	1,425	123,975
N. C. ^a	11	1,129	1,310	1,450	329,150
Total Old Belt	11	1,148	1,307	1,443	334,050
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,288	1,625	1,740	462,750
N. C. ^a	13	1,258	1,600	1,700	515,125
S. C. ^a	13	1,255	1,700	1,625	499,680
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,256	1,659	1,656	122,400
Ga. ^a	14	1,152	1,465	1,420	167,375
Fla. ^a	14	1,064	1,410	1,200	289,775
Ala. ^a	14	925	1,090	1,250	127,800
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,136	1,454	1,382	22,320
Total All Flue-cured Types	11 - 14 -	1,214 -	1,497 -	1,573 -	75,054
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,110	1,155	1,375	12,600
Ky. ^a	22	1,083	1,380	1,400	11,335
Tenn. ^a	22	1,205	1,500	1,450	28,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,167	1,462	1,434	27,550
Ky. ^a	23	1,052	1,225	1,300	40,506
Tenn. ^a	23	1,043	1,335	1,350	39,730
Total Paducah-McField Belt	23	1,050	1,245	1,309	11,830
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23 -	1,128 -	1,353 -	1,394 -	2,835
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3a Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,288	1,540	1,650	14,322
Ind. ^a	31	1,342	1,560	1,700	11,388
Mo. ^a	31	1,071	1,200	1,200	12,410
Kans. ^a	31	1,068	1,150	950	3,840
Va. ^a	31	1,661	1,920	2,050	95
W. Va. ^a	31	1,304	1,600	1,575	19,584
N. C. ^a	31	1,650	1,900	1,900	21,320
Ky. ^a	31	1,280	1,470	1,550	3,938
Total Burley Belt	31	1,334	1,538	1,600	18,620
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,310	1,514	1,591	320,850
Total All Light Air-cured	31 - 32 -	1,260 -	1,407 -	1,498 -	42,500

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield Per Acre		Production	
		Average : 1945-54	Preliminary : 1955 : 1956	Average : 1945-54	Preliminary : 1955 : 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 3B, Dark Air-cured Ky.	35	1,174	1,410	1,475	15,881
Tenn.	35	1,198	1,425	1,350	4,773
Total One Sucker	35	1,179	1,414	1,446	20,763
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,127	1,350	1,425	11,533
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	972	775	950	3,318
Total All Dark Air-cured	35 - 37	1,138	1,284	1,355	35,614
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:					31,068
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,520	1,550	1,700	49,301
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,426	1,700	1,700	8,214
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,506	1,569	1,700	57,515
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:					53,205
Mass.	51	1,639	1,500	—	164
Conn.	51	1,613	1,590	1,600	14,569
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,589	1,600	14,733
Mass.	52	1,730	1,760	1,600	9,213
Conn.	52	1,647	1,600	1,570	3,539
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,706	1,730	1,594	12,752
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,475	1,490	1,480	12,665
Wis.	55	1,468	1,420	1,510	16,759
Minn.	55	1,315	1,410	900	539
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,462	1,420	1,497	17,298
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	27	1,553	1,546	1,536
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:					12,878
Mass.	61	1,102	1,220	1,220	1,993
Conn.	61	1,046	1,070	1,200	7,294
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,058	1,106	1,205	9,287
Ga.	62	1,138	1,410	1,270	1,108
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,166	1,370	1,270	4,196
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61 - 62	1,160	1,378	1,270	5,304
Total All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,092	1,209	1,231	14,592
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:					15,598
- Total Louisiana Perique	72	607	750	775	208
UNITED STATES	All	1,236	1,467	1,540	2,128,194
					150
					155
					—
					2,124,767

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
 2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,510	1,560	1,750	206,466	180,960	213,500
N. C.	1,218	1,075	1,500	286,900	204,250	294,000
Tenn.	765	950	850	3,132	2,850	2,550
Total (Va.)				1,000	1,000	1,000
N.C. area)	1,322	1,256	1,589	496,499	388,060	510,050
S. C.	694	850	850	13,213	9,350	10,200
Ga.	775	940	1,075	608,353	513,240	557,925
Fla.	778	1,025	1,100	58,656	61,500	61,600
Ala.	766	950	975	258,706	213,750	203,775
Miss.	362	450	425	3,844	2,700	2,550
Total (S.E. area)	768	944	1,042	942,772	800,540	836,050
Ark.	385	375	360	2,830	1,875	1,800
Okla.	554	960	375	106,218	128,640	46,125
Texas	482	615	350	252,600	239,235	88,550
N. Mex.	1,014	1,030	1,200	7,699	6,180	6,000
Total (S.W. area)	507	704	369	370,249	375,930	142,475
U. S.	790	925	986	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,488,575

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1955	Average : 1945-54	: Preliminary : 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	835	880	720	55	35	36
New York	991	940	1,120	1,394	954	1,434
Michigan	867	910	1,100	3,678	4,668	5,522
Total N. E.	892	915	1,101	5,133	5,657	6,992
Nebraska	1,506	1,630	1,630	1,016	1,141	1,011
Montana	1,399	1,550	1,600	203	217	192
Idaho	1,583	1,770	1,800	2,194	2,370	2,052
Wyoming	1,301	1,110	1,450	948	589	754
Washington	1,507	1,940	1,900	214	778	703
Total N. W.	1,492	1,638	1,701	4,576	5,095	4,712
Colorado	754	790	600	1,887	1,860	1,332
New Mexico	290	420	400	264	167	160
Arizona	483	460	450	55	41	27
Utah	437	490	150	42	39	10
Total S. W.	624	724	556	2,247	2,107	1,529
California:						
Large Lima	1,508	1,496	1,600	1,122	1,077	960
Baby Lima	1,493	1,325	1,550	913	318	418
Other	1,149	1,196	1,300	2,113	2,714	2,366
Total California	1,296	1,272	1,392	4,148	4,109	3,744
United States	1,028	1,100	1,166	16,103	16,968	16,977

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

State	SUGAR BEETS					
	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary : 1956	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary : 1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.2	15.5	13.5	196	279	230
Mich.	9.8	14.7	11.5	658	885	724
Wis.	10.1	9.3	12.5	110	57	75
Minn.	10.1	12.0	11.5	502	771	748
N. Dak.	10.1	11.7	12.0	249	398	420
S. Dak.	10.9	12.5	12.0	53	64	60
Nebr. ^{1/}	13.3	14.4	15.5	729	665	852
Kans.	9.6	14.8	14.5	58	96	102
Mont.	12.2	14.5	14.5	709	724	740
Idaho	17.4	18.7	20.0	1,296	1,433	1,540
Wyo.	12.9	13.9	14.5	428	421	478
Colo.	14.8	15.9	15.2	1,920	1,621	1,900
Utah	14.8	15.1	16.0	480	437	416
Wash.	21.6	20.0	23.0	434	553	690
Oreg.	20.2	22.7	23.0	367	381	391
Calif./	18.4	20.7	20.5	2,901	3,365	3,506
Other States	12.4	16.2	15.0	79	78	90
U. S.	14.5	16.5	16.4	11,167	12,228	12,962

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED					
	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary : 1956	Average : 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary : 1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
La.	19.3	24.4	24.0	5,480	6,054	5,304
Fla.	31.6	33.3	35.0	1,210	1,197	1,092
U. S.	20.7	25.5	25.4	6,689	7,251	6,396

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	862	640	1,230	820
N. H.	890	850	1,540	830
Vt.	782	880	1,100	550
Mass.	2,276	2,000	2,940	1,640
R. I.	160	120	180	100
Conn.	1,191	1,330	1,530	1,040
N. Y.	14,761	19,000	19,700	13,500
N. J.	2,433	2,900	3,000	3,000
Pa.	5,945	6,900	6,500	4,590
Del.	336	340	270	230
Md.	1,134	1,485	1,137	1,000
Va.	6,965	12,900	5,500	10,500
W. Va.	3,832	5,980	4,346	4,050
N. C.	1,239	1,700	40	1,600
Total Eastern States	54,806	57,025	49,013	43,450
Central States:				
Ohio	2,823	2,500	2,700	2,000
Ind.	1,372	1,204	850	1,750
Ill.	3,002	2,010	1,430	2,550
Mich.	7,108	6,600	7,500	10,700
Wis.	1,072	1,050	1,380	1,190
Minn.	197	230	323	256
Iowa	174	90	200	35
Mo.	1,125	728	520	465
Nebr.	68	38	39	36
Kans.	352	206	3/230	50
Ky.	321	310	60	445
Tenn.	353	200	64	400
Ark.	464	352	35	673
Total Central States	18,432	15,518	15,331	20,550
Western States:				
Mont.	134	90	100	40
Idaho	1,583	1,130	3/1,630	1,600
Colo.	1,273	1,500	3/1,210	1,505
N. Mex.	586	760	620	540
Utah	416	430	440	360
Wash.	27,523	23,160	26,100	17,300
Oreg.	2,655	2,610	2,350	1,670
Calif.	8,514	9,542	9,440	9,130
Total Western States	42,683	39,222	41,890	32,145
Total 35 States	105,920	111,765	106,234	96,145

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954-Va., 200; W. Va., 100; 1955-Maine, 60; N. H., 110; Vt., 100; Mass., 180; R. I., 10; Conn., 150; N. Y., 2,000; Wis., 40. 3/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955-Kans., 12; Idaho, 90; Colo., 75.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mass.	34	10	2/	2/
Conn.	47	42	60	52
N. Y.	478	340	700	490
Pa.	188	150	140	70
Ohio	163	95	80	45
Ind.	84	25	2/	2/
Ill.	199	100	90	200
Mich.	740	740	950	1,250
Mo.	146	80	50	45
Kans.	74	45	2/	2/
Va.	109	90	11	40
W. Va.	48	81	32	60
N. C.	133	90	10	71
S. C.	58	22	2/	2/
Ga.	237	100	15	80
Fla.	101	35	2/	2/
Ky.	90	80	10	34
Tenn.	116	130	5	130
Ala.	155	75	3/	42
Miss.	186	60	5	107
Ark.	111	40	5	86
La.	114	35	15	35
Okla.	106	10	5	36
Tex.	253	40	20	123
Idaho	67	90	110	110
Colo.	194	270	150	235
Utah	187	350	200	330
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	4,410
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	3,000
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,410
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	4/6,050	6,600
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,760
Other	3,333	2,610	4/3,350	3,840
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	17,626
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	15,668
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,958
U. S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	32,307

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			Preliminary 1956
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	
N. Y.	63,160	94,000	86,500	110,000
N. J.	1,360	1,400	1,500	1,500
Pa.	17,900	26,000	24,000	26,200
Ohio	12,860	16,900	17,000	8,500
Ind.	1,270	900	800	1,400
Ill.	2,060	1,400	1,300	1,400
Mich.	32,890	45,500	23,500	60,000
Iowa	2,230	1,400	1,500	850
Mo.	3,830	2,700	2,500	3,200
Kans.	1,300	500	500	100
Va.	1,035	600	450	350
W. Va.	710	400	2/	2/
N. C.	2,700	1,500	1,100	1,300
S. C.	1,240	1,000	800	1,300
Ga.	1,830	1,200	1,000	1,400
Ark.	8,510	5,000	2,900	10,600
Ariz.	1,960	4,000	4,500	5,500
Wash.	26,210	30,700	48,600	30,000
Oreg.	1,160	800	900	900
Calif., all	2,722,200	2,327,000	3,016,000	2,729,000
Wine varieties	591,700	597,000	601,000	600,000
Table varieties	577,200	482,000	709,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,553,300	1,248,000	1,706,000	1,600,000
Raisins 3/	231,750	168,000	224,000	---
Not dried	626,300	576,000	810,000	---
U. S.	2,906,415	2,562,900	3,237,350	2,993,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Nov. 1 1/			Production 1/			
	Average: 1955 : 1956	Average: 1954 : 1955	Indicated 1945-54: 1945-54:	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>ORANGES:</u>							
California, all	75	75	73	42,371	39,420	38,770	--
Navel & Misc. 2/	74	71	73	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500
Valencias	75	78	73	26,629	24,090	23,600	3/
Florida, all	72	70	73	67,650	88,400	91,000	95,000
Temples	--	--	--	1,322	2,500	2,800	3,000
Other early & midseason	73	70	73	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,000
Valencias	71	69	72	29,890	36,400	39,500	41,000
Texas, all	55	66	73	2,656	1,500	1,600	2,300
Early & midseason 2/	55	68	74	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,700
Valencias	52	60	70	924	400	450	600
Arizona, all	72	71	78	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,320
Navel & Misc. 2/	71	67	75	514	510	440	570
Valencias	72	75	81	507	620	710	750
Louisiana, all 2/	60	88	47	238	175	195	115
5 States 4/	73	73	73	113,937	130,525	132,715	--
Total Early & midseason 5/	--	--	--	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,885
Total Valencias	--	--	--	57,950	61,510	64,260	--
<u>TANGERINES:</u>							
Florida	68	60	73	4,660	5,100	4,700	5,200
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 4/	--	--	--	118,597	135,725	137,415	--
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>							
Florida, all	65	70	68	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Seedless	68	71	70	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,000
Other	63	69	65	16,520	14,300	17,700	14,000
Texas, all	48	49	67	10,000	2,500	2,200	3,500
Arizona, all	72	68	80	2,991	2,470	2,370	3,000
California, all	77	77	74	2,582	2,420	2,410	--
Desert Valleys	79	77	82	985	920	830	800
Other	76	77	70	1,597	1,500	1,580	3/
4 States 4/	60	62	69	48,263	42,190	45,280	--
<u>LEMONS:</u>							
California 4/	76	72	74	13,146	14,000	12,600	13,600
<u>LIMES:</u>							
Florida 4/	64	75	75	261	380	400	380

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1954 - California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 343; Valencias, 250; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 6; 1955 - California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 377; Valencias, 200; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 3.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production for 1955 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb., and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

PRUNES

State	Average 1945-54	Production 1/			Preliminary 1956
		1954	1955		
		Tons	Tons	Tons	
Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	25,500	
Washington, all	20,150	15,100	24,500	16,300	
Eastern	15,700	12,300	21,000	13,500	
Western	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,800	
Oregon, all	60,220	42,500	52,600	58,900	
Eastern	13,190	1,500	15,600	400	
Western	47,030	41,000	37,000	58,500	
		Dry Basis 2/			
California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000	
		UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/			
Utilization and State	Average 1945-54	1954	1955		Preliminary 1956
		Tons	Tons	Tons	
DRIED 3/:			Dry Basis 2/		
Oregon	4,030	3,200	4,500	5,300	
California	174,550	174,300	130,800	179,800	
2 States	178,580	177,500	135,300	185,100	
SOLD FRESH 3/:			Fresh Basis		
Idaho	19,945	4/ 12,200	17,400	24,000	
Washington	10,778	10,230	14,200	10,900	
Oregon	14,795	4/ 4,900	17,500	5,550	
3 States	45,518	4/ 27,330	49,100	40,450	
CANNED 3/:					
Idaho	5/ 1,110	---	5/ 2,200	5/ 700	
Washington	6,346	5/ 4,040	8,060	5/3,700	
Oregon	20,045	23,300	17,050	30,200	
3 States	5/ 27,501	5/ 27,340	5/ 27,310	5/34,600	
FROZEN 3/:					
Washington	327	---	250	---	
Oregon	3,015	2,400	1,050	1,400	
2 States	3,342	2,400	1,300	1,400	
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:					
Idaho	765	500	800	800	
Washington	1,382	830	690	1,700	
Oregon	2,380	2,000	1,900	2,600	
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	
4 States	5,027	3,830	3,890	5,600	

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in the utilization figures. 2/The drying ratio in California is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/Includes some prunes canned and otherwise processed. 5/Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed.

6/Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/		Wild and seedling pecans			
	Average : 1945-54	Preliminary 1955	Average : 1945-54	Preliminary 1955	Average : 1945-54	Preliminary 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	2,004	300	2,300	249	50	400
S. C.	2,906	140	4,700	508	60	800
Ga.	29,767	8,000	45,400	5,864	2,000	8,000
Fla.	2,454	6,400	3,000	1,746	4,500	2,000
Ala.	12,410	6,800	19,500	2,856	1,200	4,500
Miss.	3,768	4,500	5,900	4,217	5,500	7,200
Ark.	788	1,800	1,400	3,661	6,150	4,100
La.	3,265	2,000	4,000	10,070	23,000	8,000
Okla.	1,431	3,300	700	17,779	29,700	7,800
Texas	4,370	5,700	4,400	26,195	32,300	23,100
N. Mex.	2/2,485	3,460	3,500	---	---	---
U. S.	64,653	42,400	94,800	73,145	104,460	65,900

State	All Pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	2,254	350	2,700
S. C.	3,414	200	5,500
Ga.	35,631	10,000	53,400
Fla.	4,199	10,900	5,000
Ala.	15,266	8,000	24,000
Miss.	7,985	10,000	13,100
Ark.	4,449	7,550	5,500
La.	13,335	25,000	12,000
Okla.	19,210	33,000	8,500
Texas	30,565	38,000	27,500
N. Mex.	2/2,485	3,460	3,500
U. S.	137,798	146,860	160,700

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1945-54	: 1955	: Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:			
Florida	5,830	2/14,300	11,000
ALMONDS:			
California	39,330	38,300	51,000
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	6,990	7,400	2,900
Washington	847	310	135
2 States	7,837	7,710	3,035
WALNUTS:			
California	65,190	72,000	70,000
Oregon	7,480	5,400	2,000
2 States	72,670	77,400	72,000
Condition November 1 (Percent)			
OLIVES:			
California	53	46	77

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300.

2/ Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average 1945-54	: 1954	: 1955
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	553,800	590,000	546,000
N. J.	85,000	87,000	90,000
Wis.	199,200	250,000	315,000
Wash.	46,480	61,500	47,500
Oreg.	18,640	30,000	27,300
5 States	903,120	1,018,500	1,025,800
			958,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1949-54: 1955: For harvest: 1949-54: 1955						Average: 1949-54: 1955: Prelim: binary: 1949-54: 1955: Prelim: binary: 1955		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>JINTER:</u>									
Fla.	10.7	12.8	16.0	158	180	165	1,700	2,304	2,640
Calif.	10.7	17.4	17.8	153	165	190	1,584	2,871	3,382
Total Winter	21.4	30.2	33.8	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	14.2	21.0	21.0	162	159	165	2,325	3,339	3,465
-Other	4.3	4.2	5.1	105	104	85	458	437	434
Texas	4.8	.6	.4	42	40	60	211	24	24
Total E. Spring	23.3	25.8	26.5	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N. Car.	.28.2	20.5	20.5	101	107	90	2,828	1/2,194	1,845
S. Car.	12.2	9.0	8.4	82	65	72	976	585	605
Ga.	3.4	2.5	2.2	58	63	55	196	158	121
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	19.2	16.7	15.4	101	27	112	1,984	451	1,725
-Other	13.5	9.8	8.8	46	45	42	614	441	370
Miss.	11.5	10.0	9.5	39	39	39	453	390	370
Ark.	16.5	11.0	10.1	47	60	57	788	660	576
La.	12.1	9.6	8.3	41	30	45	497	288	374
Okla.	6.8	4.8	4.5	48	62	58	330	298	261
Texas	12.2	9.7	9.1	43	48	45	521	466	410
Ariz.	4.5	5.3	4.3	218	255	240	994	1,352	1,032
Calif.	65.7	69.0	63.0	256	285	260	16,654	19,665	16,380
Total L. Spring	205.7	177.2	164.1	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.	13.5	9.0	9.0	60	79	65	838	711	585
Kans.	5.5	3.0	2.9	47	72	45	287	1/ 216	130
Del.	5.1	9.5	9.5	126	195	185	686	1,852	1,758
Md.	4.3	3.4	3.2	95	110	105	414	374	336
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.4	20.1	19.7	124	135	138	2,553	1/2,714	2,719
-Norfolk	4.3	3.1	3.0	104	100	93	460	310	279
-Other	8.8	7.8	7.0	62	80	50	550	624	350
N. Car.	14.4	12.0	11.5	61	70	54	885	840	621
Ga.	4.1	3.0	2.8	35	38	34	146	114	95
Ky.	20.3	17.0	16.0	54	64	55	1,097	1/1,088	880
Tenn.	20.5	15.0	14.0	56	63	56	1,142	945	784
Texas	5.9	7.7	5.5	134	165	155	742	1/1,270	852
Total E. Summer	127.2	110.6	104.1	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058	9,389
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.	2.9	2.1	2.1	139	132	150	403	277	315
R. I.	1.4	1.2	1.3	133	160	160	187	192	208
N. Y.-L. I.	25.1	18.0	20.0	188	210	205	4,649	3,780	4,100
N. J.	30.3	22.0	19.6	147	169	180	4,481	3,718	3,528
Pa.	6.6	5.8	5.0	128	145	170	847	841	850
Ohio	9.7	8.2	8.2	126	138	140	1,222	1,132	1,148
Ind.	8.0	4.4	4.0	108	96	110	846	422	440
Ill.	6.8	4.1	4.1	58	66	68	407	271	279
Mich.	7.9	7.0	6.1	88	105	110	700	735	671
Wis.	20.5	17.9	17.0	124	126	145	2,514	2,255	2,465
Minn.	5.2	5.3	5.4	120	126	145	620	668	783

See footnote on page 38.

POTATOES (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-54	For harvest 1955	Average 1949-54	Preliminary 1955	Average 1949-54	Preliminary 1955	Average 1949-54	Preliminary 1955	Average 1949-54
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.7	4.9	4.8	88	96	80	673	470	384
Md.	3.8	2.6	2.3	68	70	68	257	182	156
Va.	5.9	5.0	4.7	68	80	80	395	400	376
W. Va.	15.5	13.0	12.0	62	81	65	952	1,053	780
N. Car.	5.2	4.5	4.0	73	88	75	373	396	300
Idaho	9.2	9.7	9.0	207	190	210	1,914	1,843	1,890
Wyo.	1.1	1.7	2.1	197	250	260	219	425	546
Colo.	10.1	9.0	10.5	218	225	230	2,218	2,025	2,415
N. Mex.	1.1	.8	1.5	81	111	135	87	89	202
Wash.	15.6	19.0	25.0	255	252	245	3,984	1,4,788	6,125
Oreg.	10.0	11.0	12.0	192	195	185	1,895	1,2,145	2,220
Calif.	13.2	13.0	11.0	260	275	300	3,428	3,575	3,300
Total L. Summer	222.7	190.2	191.7	150.4	166.5	174.7	33,269	31,682	33,481
FALL:									
Maine	135.7	141.0	145.0	251	254	280	33,856	35,814	40,600
N. H.	3.7	2.6	2.3	154	160	180	567	416	414
Vt.	4.5	3.1	2.6	134	150	150	596	465	390
Mass.	5.9	4.7	4.9	147	154	175	872	724	858
R. I.	3.2	3.6	3.2	191	225	210	619	810	672
Conn.	8.5	6.6	6.6	171	170	195	1,435	1,122	1,287
N. Y.-L. I.	26.1	37.0	30.0	194	215	240	5,095	7,955	7,200
-Upstate	57.3	42.0	38.0	158	160	190	9,018	6,720	7,220
Pa.	64.4	52.2	45.0	140	145	165	9,051	7,569	7,425
8 Eastern Fall	309.3	292.8	277.6	197.2	210.4	238.0	61,110	61,595	66,066
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.5	144	155	170	2,374	2,248	2,465
Ind.	6.2	5.6	5.5	190	173	210	1,180	969	1,155
Mich.	63.1	51.0	45.0	113	96	160	7,066	4,896	7,200
Wis.	38.2	34.1	32.0	133	126	155	5,034	4,297	4,960
Minn.	78.8	76.0	80.0	104	100	130	8,219	7,600	10,400
Iowa	9.3	6.0	6.0	72	75	66	670	450	396
N. Dak.	97.0	87.0	90.0	111	90	135	10,784	7,830	12,150
S. Dak.	12.8	10.0	9.5	78	69	100	983	690	950
Nebr.	25.2	15.1	14.8	148	155	160	3,758	2,340	2,368
9 Central Fall	347.1	299.3	297.3	115.7	104.6	141.4	40,068	31,320	42,044
Mont.	10.4	9.0	9.7	127	150	145	1,319	1,350	1,406
Idaho	140.8	160.0	179.0	175	195	185	24,684	31,200	33,115
Wyo.	5.0	3.6	4.0	127	125	130	627	450	520
Colo.	43.9	43.0	42.5	189	165	175	8,334	7,095	7,438
Utah	11.4	9.4	9.9	145	170	160	1,652	1,598	1,584
Nev.	1.5	1.6	1.8	168	220	240	248	352	432
Wash.	12.9	19.0	17.0	218	255	243	2,804	1,4,845	4,131
Oreg.	25.3	25.0	26.0	221	220	240	5,562	5,500	6,240
Calif.	16.6	16.2	16.5	228	190	260	3,768	3,078	4,290
9 Western Fall	267.9	286.8	306.4	182.9	193.4	193.1	48,998	55,468	59,156
Total Fall	924.3	878.9	881.3	162.6	168.8	189.8	150,175	148,383	167,266
United States	1,524.7	1,401.5			160.6		225,360		244,150
		1,413.6		148.7		174.2		227,046	

1/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Late Spring - North Carolina, 135; Early Summer - Kansas, 4; Virginia-Eastern Shore, 67; Kentucky, 18; Texas, 215; Late Summer - Idaho, 84; Washington, 344; Oregon, 130; Fall - Washington, 150.

POTATOES, IRISH 1957 CROP

Group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1949-55:	1956	1957	Average: 1949-55:	1956	Indicated: 1957	Average: 1949-55:	1956	Indicated: 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	165	---	1,787	2,640	---
California	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	190	---	1,768	3,382	---
Total	22.6	33.8	45.0	157	178	---	3,554	6,022	---

SWEETPOTATOES

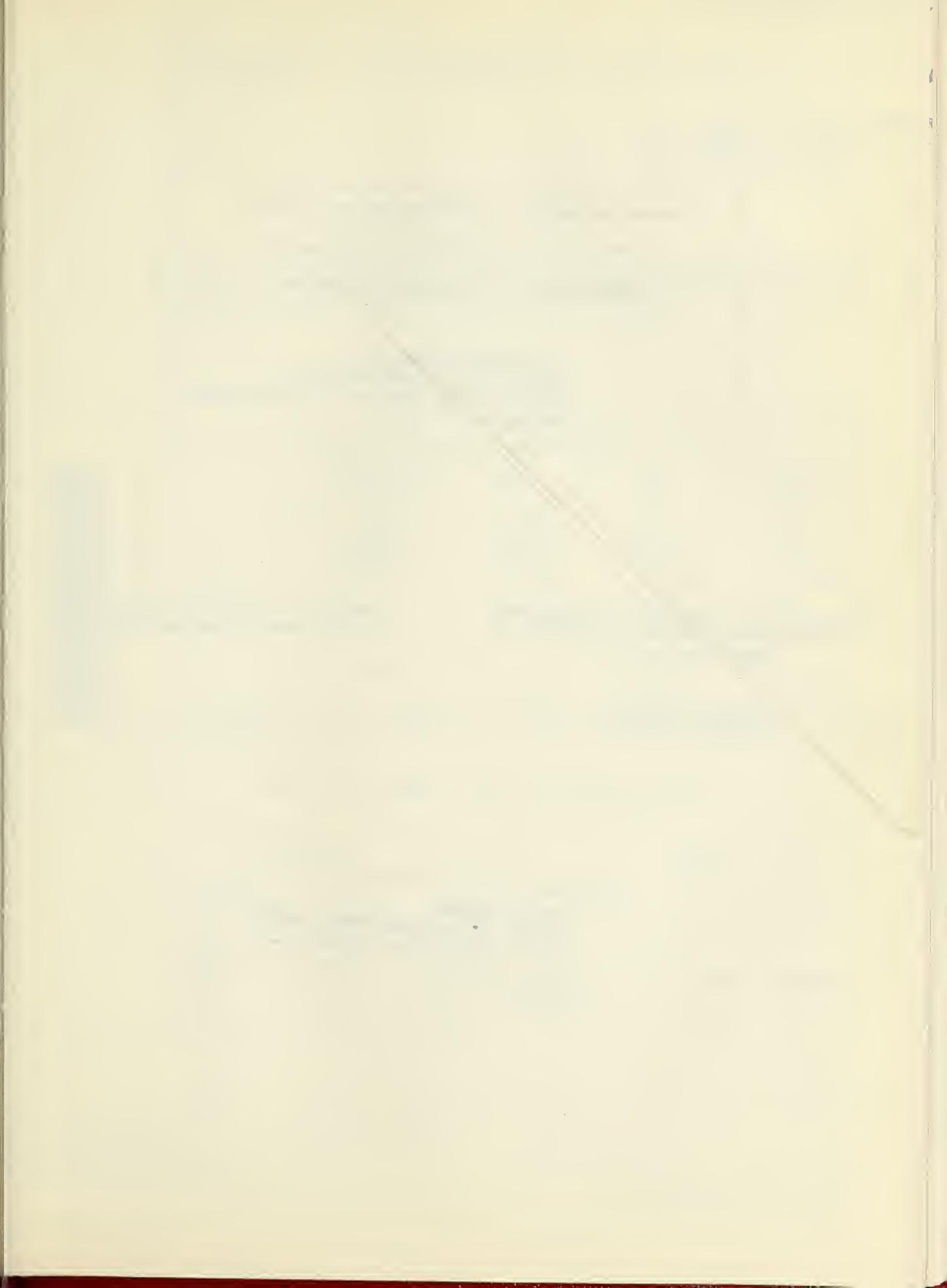
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1949-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	88	82	100	1,361	1,394	1,350
Mo.	54	50	55	150	110	110
Kans.	46	52	50	50	62	60
Md.	94	110	110	521	517	440
Va.	75	82	80	1,242	1,558	1,384
N. C.	59	60	66	2,739	2,400	2,640
S. C.	48	55	53	1,565	1,265	954
Ga.	39	48	46	1,331	864	874
Fla.	42	55	45	211	165	112
Ky.	48	55	57	305	324	285
Tenn.	52	61	56	728	854	616
Ala.	40	52	50	995	936	750
Miss.	43	55	40	1,178	1,265	800
Ark.	41	58	45	344	377	261
La.	54	58	58	4,836	5,858	4,350
Okla.	42	55	42	136	160	105
Texas	40	66	27	1,397	1,914	594
Calif.	67	71	73	748	923	949
U. S.	52.8	61.4	58.0	20,051	20,946	16,634

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/		Percent of milk cows milked			
	Nov. 1, av.	Nov. 1,	Nov. 1, av.	Nov. 1,	Nov. 1,	
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	16.0	17.8	19.2	79.6	78.4	80.0
N. H.	17.2	21.2	20.5	78.7	80.6	80.4
Vt.	15.9	18.8	18.4	76.0	76.6	75.6
Mass.	18.7	21.2	21.6	80.3	78.8	81.4
Conn.	18.5	21.2	21.6	78.4	78.2	80.9
N. Y.	19.0	20.6	20.9	76.4	75.8	77.1
N. J.	20.4	22.4	22.3	78.1	77.4	76.8
Pa.	18.2	20.6	20.6	76.7	76.8	76.3
N. Atl.	18.46	20.59	20.71	76.8	76.8	76.8
Ohio	17.1	20.4	21.6	74.1	75.3	75.0
Ind.	15.9	18.5	18.7	71.8	71.0	71.7
Ill.	15.9	18.1	19.2	67.6	67.9	70.0
Mich.	18.6	21.4	21.9	78.0	79.4	79.1
Wis.	15.5	17.7	19.0	71.8	72.3	72.9
E. N. Cent.	16.41	18.82	19.95	72.3	72.7	73.6
Minn.	14.0	17.0	16.3	62.1	66.0	63.4
Iowa	15.1	17.2	18.4	64.8	66.4	67.1
Mo.	11.8	14.2	14.0	65.5	69.0	66.8
N. Dak.	11.2	13.3	13.0	57.0	58.2	57.0
S. Dak.	10.8	11.9	12.7	56.3	57.7	60.8
Nebr.	13.2	17.4	15.9	61.8	69.0	66.2
Kans.	13.5	16.8	16.5	62.5	66.7	64.6
W. N. Cent.	13.14	15.91	15.57	62.0	65.3	63.9
Md.	16.8	18.6	20.0	73.8	75.5	75.1
Va.	14.6	16.3	18.4	70.9	72.5	74.2
W. Va.	12.8	14.1	14.9	73.8	72.4	72.9
N. C.	13.1	14.5	16.0	71.8	71.1	72.0
S. C.	11.1	12.1	12.1	67.0	68.1	64.2
Ga.	9.4	10.5	11.6	59.0	60.8	60.9
S. Atl.	13.08	14.46	16.15	69.0	69.9	70.5
Ky.	11.9	13.0	14.3	68.0	66.9	66.9
Tenn.	10.5	11.7	12.5	67.8	67.6	67.7
Ala.	8.9	8.7	8.8	58.3	54.6	53.0
Miss.	7.2	7.8	7.7	56.9	56.0	55.1
Ark.	8.2	9.3	9.7	55.5	55.8	54.9
La.	6.6	7.8	8.2	43.1	53.8	40.3
Oklahoma	9.6	12.1	13.1	54.5	57.4	59.9
Texas	8.2	9.8	10.3	51.9	52.4	54.9
S. Cent.	9.34	10.82	11.53	58.9	59.8	60.0
Mont.	14.8	16.3	16.3	63.7	67.4	67.1
Idaho	18.1	19.1	20.3	74.1	72.9	76.0
Wyo.	16.0	16.7	17.4	67.8	64.4	72.0
Colo.	14.6	17.6	17.3	66.4	68.8	71.0
Utah	18.6	20.6	22.8	76.2	76.6	80.6
Wash.	18.5	20.7	20.7	77.1	77.9	79.1
Oreg.	16.0	16.9	17.3	75.3	77.4	78.7
Calif.	18.6	21.1	22.0	75.4	77.6	79.2
West.	17.28	19.16	21.03	73.6	74.8	77.3
U. S.	14.32	16.48	17.28	67.6	69.0	69.4

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

State and division	OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers on: hand during October: 1955 : 1956		Eggs per 100 layers 1955 : 1956		Total eggs produced During October : Jan.-Oct. incl. 1955 : 1956		Total eggs produced 1955 : 1956	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,539	3,438	1,720	1,748	61	60	570	568
N.H.	2,280	2,357	1,631	1,618	37	38	355	384
Vt.	1,052	975	1,674	1,665	18	16	170	169
Mass.	3,704	3,956	1,637	1,649	61	65	573	643
R.I.	421	440	1,680	1,807	7	8	65	72
Conn.	3,599	3,698	1,730	1,832	62	68	538	573
N.Y.	11,144	10,820	1,600	1,612	178	174	1,755	1,685
N.J.	13,424	14,484	1,562	1,631	210	236	2,038	2,201
Pa.	19,689	18,650	1,559	1,615	307	301	3,034	2,986
N.Atl.	58,852	58,818	1,599	1,642	941	966	9,098	9,281
Ohio	13,190	13,428	1,476	1,603	195	215	1,954	2,076
Ind.	12,715	12,690	1,482	1,569	188	199	1,887	2,040
Ill.	16,848	16,540	1,432	1,469	241	243	2,553	2,554
Mich.	9,034	8,938	1,454	1,510	131	135	1,396	1,371
Wis.	12,370	13,228	1,488	1,466	184	194	1,921	1,983
E.N.Cent.	64,157	64,824	1,464	1,521	939	986	9,711	10,024
Minn.	21,802	22,570	1,401	1,457	305	329	3,558	3,420
Iowa	23,197	23,584	1,488	1,479	345	349	4,058	4,085
Mo.	12,005	11,180	1,286	1,277	154	143	1,819	1,717
N.Dak.	3,074	3,112	1,128	1,079	35	34	487	476
S.Dak.	6,418	6,588	1,132	1,240	73	82	1,053	1,084
Nebr.	9,158	9,670	1,290	1,345	118	130	1,523	1,525
Kans.	9,353	8,892	1,370	1,370	128	122	1,456	1,388
W.N.Cent.	85,007	85,596	1,362	1,389	1,158	1,189	13,954	13,695
Del.	706	713	1,429	1,432	10	10	106	115
Md.	2,317	2,452	1,271	1,352	29	33	347	373
Va.	4,788	4,665	1,252	1,355	60	63	720	677
W.Va.	2,284	2,261	1,159	1,203	26	27	345	340
N.C.	8,343	9,296	1,383	1,457	115	135	1,232	1,397
S.C.	2,974	2,914	1,370	1,401	41	41	431	446
Ga.	6,380	6,298	1,528	1,569	97	99	1,017	1,035
Fla.	2,546	2,864	1,649	1,652	42	47	414	493
S.Atl.	30,338	31,463	1,384	1,446	420	455	4,612	4,876
Ky.	6,396	6,495	1,144	1,197	73	78	894	903
Tenn.	5,956	6,130	1,147	1,209	68	74	826	833
Ala.	4,558	4,760	1,308	1,420	60	68	661	703
Miss.	3,876	4,108	1,153	1,277	45	52	502	553
Ark.	3,483	3,513	1,116	1,224	39	43	472	531
La.	2,360	2,290	1,048	1,206	25	28	314	324
Okla.	4,826	5,096	1,246	1,184	60	60	714	715
Texas	13,768	13,791	1,296	1,361	178	188	1,928	1,998
S.Cent.	45,223	46,183	1,212	1,280	548	591	6,311	6,560
Mont.	1,298	1,281	1,370	1,383	18	18	190	194
Idaho	1,522	1,470	1,513	1,600	23	24	233	245
Wyo.	434	394	1,361	1,339	6	5	67	59
Colo.	1,944	1,931	1,348	1,364	26	26	285	295
N.Mex.	624	622	1,389	1,321	9	8	96	90
Ariz.	478	469	1,333	1,609	6	8	72	76
Utah	1,792	1,712	1,711	1,690	31	29	321	291
Nev.	110	114	1,386	1,445	2	2	18	20
Wash.	4,142	4,196	1,767	1,761	73	74	680	756
Oreg.	2,956	2,926	1,708	1,767	50	52	511	509
Calif.	21,856	21,064	1,742	1,829	381	385	3,673	3,783
West.	37,156	36,179	1,682	1,744	625	631	6,146	6,318
U.S.	320,733	323,063	1,444	1,491	4,631	4,818	49,832	50,754



Revised estimates of stocks of grain, oilseeds,
and hay for the United States covering the
1949-54 crops are available on request.

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